WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 MAY 1989

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

IT HAPPENS TO THE BEST OF US: A FEW ERRORS IN AN OTHERWISE ADMIRABLE NEW COUNTY HISTORY

The illustrated history of Washtenaw County published in cooperation with the Washtenaw County Historical Society is a year old now. It debuted at last year's annual meeting.

This reader found it very attractive, informative and well written. It is a valuable addition in bringing local history up to date and informing us about local industries which we may pass every day but don't know what they do.

However, as with most such projects, errors do creep in, in the course of meeting deadlines. The author's deadline did not allow her time for much primary research, so she had to rely on older histories. She did not have an opportunity to proof the final text and the publisher allowed the Society insufficient time.

In the interest of accuracy and with no offense intended, we would point out a few:

Page 10, photo of tall pines. Caption suggests that the county was once covered with tall pines, whereas the text (page 13) correctly says "maple, ash, elm, beech and oak grew in Washtenaw County." Pines do not grow naturally here, they have been planted.

We think the picture could be one of the U-M's Saginaw Forest on Liberty Road.

Page 12 says the Huron River is 90 miles long and the Raisin, 130, as does the 1881 Chapman *History of Washtenaw County.*

Chapman also says the Huron rises in Livingston County. Since then it has been determined that the Huron's true headwaters are in Big Lake in Oakland County near Indian Springs Metropark. Bruce Monson, Huron River Watershed Council director, says the Huron is 128 miles long, plus or minus a mile.

Vivian Brighton, director of the Raisin River Watershed Council, says the Raisin is 134 miles long, but the river that Robert Ripley called "the crookedest river in the world" isn't easy to measure.

Page 144 says of the University of Michigan, "Opening in 1841 with seven students (all male—the University was not coeducational until 1910)." Madelon Stockwell arrived in winter 1870 and 33 "sisters" that fall, according to *The Making of the University of Michigan* by Howard Peckham.

It was fascinating to find that one local business, Washtenaw Real Estate, is run by a relative of Mary Ann Rumsey's second husband, William Van Fossen, whom she married after Elisha Walker Rumsey, Ann Arbor co-founder, died in 1827.

However, it must be a typographical error that Mr. Van Fossen lives in a 180-year-old house in Salem Township. That would date to 1808 before the first recorded white man's structure in the county in 1809, a French trading post in what is now Ypsilanti.

It is said to have disappeared before the first English-speaking white settlers arrived in 1823 and built their cabins.

A few misspellings or typos cropped up, of course. It should be *Freuhauf* on page 85, *Gallup* (pond) on page 103, *Ottmar* Eberbach on page 138 and Stevens and *Bush* Funeral Home on page 154. On page 173 under top picture it says "This one room schoolhouse was built in 1929," instead of *1829.*

Page 183 says WAAM radio station was set up on "then *unpaved* Packard Road in 1947. Your editor traveled Packard Road before then and it was definitely paved.

'COULDN'T CATCH UP'

Owner of garage to applicant for job as mechanic: "Have you had any mechanical experience with automobiles?"

Applicant—"Sure thing. Why, I'm the guy who used to put Part No. 453 on all the cars in the Ford factory."

Garage Owner—"How did you happen to lose your job?"

Applicant—"Just a little hard luck sir. I dropped my monkey wrench one day, and by the time I had stopped to pick it up I was sixteen cars behind."

Ford Smiles: All the Best Current Jokes About a Rattling Good Car, by Carleton B. Case, Shrewesbury Publishing Company, Chicago, 1917.

ANNUAL POTLUCK SET MAY 17 AT DIXBORO

The WCHS annual potluck dinner meeting with election of officers will begin with dinner at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 17, at the Dixboro United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall.

Entertainment is to be arranged.

Those attending are asked to bring their own table service and a dish to pass serving 8-10 persons. Coffee will be furnished. The church is at 5221 Church Road, one block north of the blinker light on Plymouth Road in Dixboro.

WCHS TOUR WILL VISIT NEW STATE MUSEUM

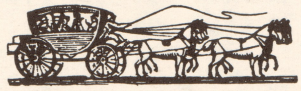
The annual WCHS bus tour will visit Michigan's recently opened state museum in the new Michigan Library and Historical Center a few blocks west of the Capitol in Lansing on Saturday, June 10.

Specific details of the all-day tour, such as cost and food, are being worked out and will be mailed with a reservation form to those on the mailing list. It will probably be from 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

The museum in the east wing of the new $36 million center features "you are there" exhibits with a replica copper mine, a saw mill yard, a lumber baron's mansion and soaring white pine trees, among others.

Visitors are greeted by a 54-foot-high topographical map of Michigan and the Great Lakes.

The exhibits trace Michigan history from geologic time up to 1900. Phase 2 on twentieth century history remains to be completed.



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The Society hopes to arrange to park cars at the Ann Arbor Art Fair in July, and if so, will be calling for volunteers. It has been a good fundraiser in the past, helping to pay storage on the Society's collection. And it doesn't take high pressure salesmanship—most people are glad to find a parking place.

DISASTER AT THE ECONOMICS BUILDING

HOW DO YOU SALVAGE WET BOOKS?

Riddle: What do a Wright-Patterson Air Force base vacuum chamber in Dayton, Ohio, 2,000 milk crates and the University of Michigan frozen food lockers have in common?

Answer: Each played a part in salvaging important books and papers from the disastrous University Economics Building fire set by an arsonist on Christmas Eve, 1981.

James W. Craven, U-M book conservator, who was involved in the operation, explained how each of the above were involved in the course of his talk and slide show at the April WCHS meeting at Bentley Library.

Normally he works for four rare book depositories on campus in his shop in the basement of Bentley Library. They include the Michigan Historical Collections housed at Bentley, Clements Library which deals in Americana, and the rare books rooms of the Law Library and the general U-M library system.

"Throughout the year in our shop we get a very good display of work coming through. We like to assign a position of value so that we can properly assess it. The value may lie in cash value, sentimental value or research value.

"We go through a lot of machinations to preserve the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights. We can get better, more readable copies, however, people want to see the original item for sentimental reasons.

"I've been at this now, man and boy, for about 40 years. I began as an apprentice, worked as a journeyman for about 10 years, ran a shop for the University Library Bindery for about 10 years and then I moved here.

"The Economics Building housed the Economics Department. It was over 100 years old and one of the oldest buildings on campus.

"The construction was typical of buildings of that period—it had wooden floors, wood plaster lath in the walls, wooden beams supporting the roof and floors, and all of this was surrounded by a brick exterior.

"The inside of the building was highly combustible while the outside formed a perfect kiln. Fire was

All photos courtesy of James Craven

UM ECONOMICS BUILDING
After Christmas Eve 1981 fire.

started in the basement. Once the windows were broken and the roof punctured, the conditions were perfect for a fire. In fact, the fire burned slowly for three days.

"It took about two million gallons of water to finally extinguish it. Water which could not be contained in the Economics Building flooded heating tunnels and threatened some of the collection in the Harlan Hatcher (Graduate) Library, although nothing there was actually damaged.

"The contents of the Economics Building were mostly scholarly records, support for research, departmental records and files. The library holdings were of a modern nature. Many of the papers, though not antique, were valuable and rare.

"When the floors collapsed, things fell into the basement. What the salvage team faced were wet, dirty and crumpled books and papers deposited layer upon layer in the basement and smelling of acrid smoke.

"There were some parts of the building that were relatively unscathed, but because of the amount of water and the weather conditions, all the paper materials were wet to some degree or other.

"I learned of the fire Christmas day and called Russ Reister, director of plant operations, and offered my services. I've been involved in three disasters. I was in on the Haven Hall Fire (1950). In 1980, a tornado passed through and tore off the roof on one of the buildings.

"I had a little knowledge of what was coming up by the time a meeting was held on Sunday, December 27. Jack Weidenbach, director of business operations, had gotten together pertinent members of the University administration plus Dore Salvage Company, members of the Ann Arbor Fire Department, interested members of the Economics Department, Margaret Burnes, the preservation officer of the general library, and myself.

"A plan of action was agreed upon. Because of the volume and general condition of materials and the position in the building in which the fire left them, it was decided to:

1. Throw out extraneous and easily replaced items.
2. Replace items for which replacements could be readily obtained.
3. Make copies where applicable.
4. Restore as few items as possible because of the expense involved.

"Ideas from the disaster plan for Bentley Library were used in the formation of the salvage plan.

"Following another meeting on Monday morning, December 28, removal of the building's contents began. Two thousand milk crates had been obtained by Gene Ingram, U-M director of purchasing.

"The books and papers were placed in them and transported to a deep freeze locker at University food stores and stored at minus 20 degrees Fahrenheit to prevent mold growth."

With traditional book and paper drying methods "we take a book and we get a fan" and hold a page at a time in front of it until it's dry, then turn to the next.

Another way is to take the book apart, put up clotheslines and lay parts of the book over it and dry as you would clothes on a line.

"Because of the volume of material it was decided that traditional drying methods would not be adequate. Rather, vacuum drying would be more practical.

"Vacuum drying is a dehydratng process which uses an almost com-

plete vacuum to facilitate the removal of water. Wet books are placed in a large vacuum chamber, the chamber is sealed and the pressure lowered to a near perfect vacuum.

"This freezes the water in the items, then vaporizes it without their passing through the water stage again. The system is called sublimation.

"This is what happens to ice cubes when you put them in a freezer, go back two months later when you want them for a party and there aren't any there. It wasn't the ice cube tray that took them. It was sublimation.

"Because of the value and condition of the materials, it seemed most expeditious to achieve our goals by drying everything first and then sorting them out."

Three chambers were used, one in the North Campus Aerospace Building, one at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, and one at Bendix Systems on Green Road in Ann Arbor.

"The North Campus chamber was designed by Pauline Sherman, professor of aerospace engineering, for some other purpose. It was identified as a possible emergency vehicle for drying University books in the writing of a disaster plan for Bentley Library in 1976.

"With the cooperation of Roger Glass, research scientist who currently oversees use of the chamber, some of the first documents salvaged were taken there for a field test. The books came out dry in approximately 10 days. They were, however, still wrinkled, dirty and smelling of smoke."

The test showed that vacuum drying was a feasible method. Then the two larger chambers at Wright-Patterson and Bendix were used for the vast quantity of books and papers remaining.

"The vacuum chamber at Wright-Patterson is connected with a medical facility and is used to simulate low pressure at high altitudes involving military personnel.

"The amount of dirt related to fire-damaged materials became evident when contrasted with the spotless interior of the medical complex.

"Colonel Ferguson and Major Rossie and other officers and staff

UM ECONOMICS BUILDING
Before fire.

lent themselves cheerfully to the task at hand and suffered the "trashing" of their facility with great equanimity. They were very helpful and very pleasant throughout the whole thing.

"The Bendix facility on Green Road was by far the largest of the chambers used. Its main function had been testing satellites for communication devices that were designed to operate in deep space.

"Although the largest, the Bendix chamber reached the lowest pressure. Here, again, P.J. Monroe and his staff were very helpful and accommodating.

"Because of the condition of the Economics Building and danger of its imminent collapse, salvage operations in the building were carried out almost completely by the salvage company.

"Temperatures throughout the week hovered around zero, with a wind chill factor as low as 20 degrees below zero. This worked both for and against the salvage operation.

"Because of the cold, frozen materials were handled with relative ease and the problem of mold was minimized, but the extreme cold made working conditions very, very difficult, coupled with the pressure to get everything removed quickly before the building collapsed.

"Even so the materials were handled with great care and as well as could be expected.

"Happening as it did over the Christmas vacation when the news was generally slow, the fire brought local and national media attention. People called us from Texas wanting to know what was going on and how could they help.

"Through the resulting media exposure many offers of help were forthcoming. The media also squelched rumors by giving an accurate and informed commentary.

"An agreement was made on an informal basis that the participants of the disaster would talk to reporters only about their own area of expertise and refer others to those who had specific knowledge or to Joel Berger, director of information services.

"I was interviewed, myself, for four newspaper articles and also by Shirley Smith on WUOM.

"Some advance disaster planning had been done so information was available on how to proceed and that expedited the salvage operation greatly. The disaster plan for Bentley Library was consulted from the start, as was the program for disaster response in Michigan put out by the Michigan Archival Association.

"The fire happened at a more or less convenient time. School was not in session. There were several buildings in process of renovation that could be used for staging areas for the materials in transition to and from freezing, to and from the vacuum chambers.

"There was space at the University food stores cold storage lockers, we didn't have to throw out any steaks. The cold weather had cut down on the propensity of paper to mold, and trucks were available for hauling materials.

"The faculty of the Economics Department was able to move into temporary offices in the newly-renovated old St. Joseph Hospital (on Ingalls Street).

"The administration gained some experience with a disaster using modern technology. Theory was put into practice by actually using vacuum chambers to dry materials. Conservation and preservation people had an opportunity to become known and interact with the rest of the University community."

He then presented a slide show of photographs taken at the time of the fire beginning with a "before" picture of the Economics Building from Bentley files.

"My angle in a lot of this, if you are involved in a building, archives or any kind of historic stuff at all, *don't* have a fire. If you do, don't call me. It is an absolute mess and there's no getting around it.

"We took a lot of pictures of the fire with people standing around, hoses running, icicles coming down. There's a bucket on the ex-

tension ladder, here is a view from the bucket. Cheryl Naslund who was very much involved in getting photos taken sent the camera up with a fireman.

"You see that the roof is completely demolished as are the windows. You can look through the windows and see the sky. Part of the building was relatively unscathed. It got a lot of heat, a fair amount of water, but didn't get any fire damage.

"Here you see the cornices on the top, by this time quite fragile, so anyone near the building was in danger of having it just precipitously fall on them. In some cases frozen water is holding part of the building together.

"There were some humorous things—there's a fan sticking out a window that we didn't really need, there's a telephone receiver dangling out of a window. Fire does some strange things when it blows out windows.

"Here is what the inside of the building looked like—there's stuff all over and it's just thrown in there helter-skelter. There's a shutter.

"Throughout this whole thing there was the possibility that the fire chief would say 'knock it down' and at that point, that's the end of that. Some of the walls were physically bowed. You could sight down and see that.

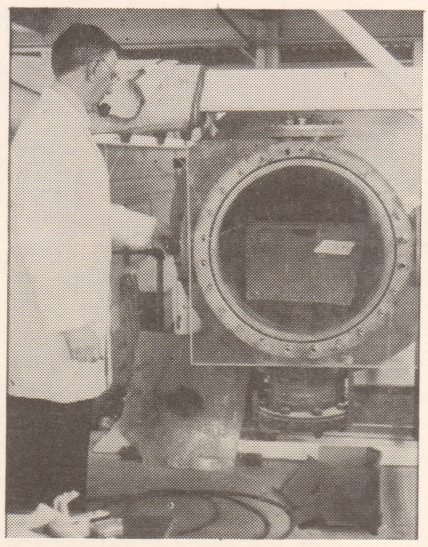
"Here's Russ Reister. You can see how bad things were. We've got the top bureaucrat down at the plant department at the end of a shovel. A lot of people had taken advantage of Christmas vacation to leave town.

"Here's one of the Dore construction people on the inside with a hard hat on. They are passing items out in boxes to plant department workers who are transporting them to trucks.

"Here are some of the 2,000 milk crates. We tend to think of a bureaucracy as a little bound up in paper work and I'm willing to agree, but I stood back and in some cases in amazement at the speed with which things were accomplished.

"Gene Ingram called up our milk supplier and said. 'Look, we need about 2,000 crates,' and they were there. We had some very good internal and external help with this thing.

"Here are the Dore construction



UM VACUUM CHAMBER
And Roger Glass
of Aeronautical Engineering.

people down in the 'belly of the beast' salvaging what they can. It was in layers. We had faculty members on site when the papers began coming out. They could more or less tell whose office it was from and would call up whomever and have them come down.

"They would say 'I want that, I don't want this.' So we were doing a preliminary sort at this point.

"The first floor fell first, then the second and third. As other things would fall, it would carry more stuff down with it. It was more like a dig.

"I thought this was a bit of irony here. In the midst of this devastation inside the building, here were two guys working with cigarettes in their mouths.

"Here's the crane that was moved in and used to remove some of the things from the roof. There is a wrecking ball. Eventually, the building was destroyed. There was some thought of trying to reclaim it, but it was too badly damaged.

"Here is our council of expertise—members of the Economics Department plus Martha Burnes, who is the preservation officer for University libraries. In the background is a fire hose trickling so it wouldn't freeze up.

"There are files coming out. They went in the basement too."

In answer to a question, "Were things better protected that were in file cabinets," he said, "I don't know if metal had anything to do with it, but the compactness had something to do with it. It did hold them compact."

"If you get a book or papers that are held together then you are in the best shape possible. Where they are spread or where they're in boxes, when the fire gets started, it burns the front of the box, then papers begin to fall onto the floor. Keeping them together doesn't allow all those surfaces to ignite.

"In this library we store a lot of things in cardboard boxes as many archives do, and we worry about it.

"Here are furnishings that came out—nothing salvageable.

"Here's some of the stuff in boxes (crates), more boxes, more boxes. I didn't just walk around and take several pictures of the same lot of things. Many were not fire damaged but were water damaged.

"We did go to some very heroic methods to save some things, but many others went straight into the dumpster."

There was some thought of saving the Economics Building sign. "I don't know where it is now," he said.

"The U-M's low pressure chamber is small, about five feet in diameter and about 40 feet long. It wasn't designed for the drying of books. When we got there, they were doing some tests about problems of storing wheat in grain elevators.

"There's a large plexiglass sheet on the front of it held in place just by pressure—lack of pressure inside, pressure on the outside. There's a rubber 'O' ring that seals it.

"We had a temperature gauge. When the temperature begins to come up to more or less room temperature we know that things in the chamber are dry with no more ice in them.

'We used this chamber as a test to demostrate that the system would work."

In answer to a question, he agreed it usually helps to spread out things to dry, but "we weren't allowed the amount of time. We just kind of stuffed it in there.

"In many cases professors were less than ecstatic to see their work come out wrinkled and dirty but in this kind of situation, what else can you do? Some things came out in pretty good shape.

"The object of drying and getting them back into our hands was so that we could determine a value. Many things were trashed at this

point.

"Some things were actually redampened, flattened out, pressed and put back into service or copied. Many times the only thing you wanted from a book was the title page so a new one could be ordered.

"This is Colonel Ferguson who was in charge of the Wright-Patterson facility. This is Cheryl Naslund who helped a great deal. She was in school at the time. Here's James Craven trying to look a little professorial.

"This is how the boxes were stacked up in the Wright-Patterson chamber. This was actually not a vacuum chamber per se. It was a low pressure or high altitude chamber. You put flyers in there in a group and one will take off his oxygen mask and the others will try to figure out how to react to someone who has lost their oxygen supply.

"One gets some idea of the strength involved in a vacuum from the door—an inch of steel plate, reinforced with angle iron, locked.

"The fellows monitoring the chamber look through plexiglass into it. When people are inside they are at the controls constantly to make sure nothing goes wrong.

"I think they were having a bit of a day off when they simply had the books in there for a couple of weeks. It didn't draw as much of a vacuum as our other two chambers.

"The Bendix chamber on Green Road was by far the largest chamber. Had it been available at the beginning, we could have put the whole of the building in there and freeze dried the whole thing. It was a humungous thing."

Some things came out usable. Others we could knock the charred parts off and find out what did that piece of paper say.

"We estimate that we got 75 percent of the materials out of the building. Of that 75 percent, we were able to turn back almost 90 percent as being useful.

CERTIFICATES DONE BY WAY OF CHICAGO

Even though Past-President Galen Wilson, who was curator of manuscripts at Clements Library, took a new job with the Chicago Public Library last June, he agreed to continue doing the text of WCHS anniversary certificates in calligraphy for us.

EDITOR LEAVES TOWN, PAPER GETS NEW LOOK; THANKS, HELPERS

Readers, no doubt, noticed the neat, new look of the April 1989 *Impressions* and if they looked at the small print on the back page, learned it was designed by Mary Jo Gord, a WCHS board member.

The editor, who was called out of town, greatly appreciates Mary Jo's help with the newsletter and showing us the possibilities of computer technology.

The editor also wishes to thank several other WCHS Board members for special help.

Mary Jo Wholihan prepared and sent out news releases about the April program to local media. Karen O'Neal copied and mailed April posters in addition to designing them as she has for all our 1988-89 programs.

Vice-president Esther Warzynski, Bill Wallach and Lawrence Ziegler helped with arrangements and coordination of efforts. As usual, Pauline Walters made mailing labels and Lucy Kooperman prepared the *Impressions* for mailing.

OLD HOUSE CLINICS CONTINUE MONTHLY

Ann Arbor Area Preservation Alliance second Sunday old house clinics will continue all summer at 2 p.m. at Leslie Science Center, 1831 Traver Road. For more details, call 665-2112.

Middy Potter will talk about interior (wood) trims June 11. Willard Bredernitz, local floor refinisher for 43 years, will talk July 9. Contractor Charly Rieckhoff will discuss exterior repairs August 13. Sarah Hufford, assistant curator at the Detroit Institute of Arts, will speak on "Arts and Crafts Interiors" September 10.

GSWC TO HEAR ABOUT 45 GENERATION TREE

Rosemary Nichols of Dearborn will speak on "45 Generations" following the annual meeting of the Genealogy Society of Washtenaw County at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, May 21, at Washtenaw Community College.

Carolyn Griffin of Ypsilanti will talk on "Preparing for Summer Research" at the class following.

The GSWC annual potluck picnic will be at 1 p.m. Sunday, June 25, at the home of Martha Carr, 5632 Pineview Drive, Ypsilanti. A cemetery reading is planned in July.

VICTORIAN OPEN HOUSE PLANNED ON PARKWAY

The two Queen Anne Victorian houses moved from Main Street, Ann Arbor, to 2345 S. Huron Parkway for doctor's offices will be open to the public Sunday, May 21, noon to 5 p.m. as a fund-raiser for the Ann Arbor Center for independent living.

A tour, Victorian music, 19th century children's games, gourmet natural food, refreshments, and harmonica music by Peter "Madcat" Ruth are planned. Wystan Stevens, local historian, will be on hand to offer historical information. General admission, $5.

Now joined together as Parkway Center, the houses were once the homes of Martin and Pauline Haller and Jacob Laubengayer.

'WHAT IS IT' GAME AVAILABLE TO SCHOOLS

WCHS offers a traveling exhibit of small artifacts set up as a humorous "What is it" game for children to schools and another for adults.

They are available for classes and meetings, subject to time and volunteer availability. For information call Karen O'Neal, chairwoman, 665-2242.

HOW TO JOIN WCHS

Send name, address and phone number with check or money order payable to Washtenaw County Historical Society to: WCHS Membership, 312 South Division Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48104-2204. Information: 996-3008.

Annual dues are $10, individual; $18 a couple. Senior individual (60) $8, senior couple $14. Sustaining dues are $50, commercial, $25, and student, $5. Only one of a couple need by 60 to quality as seniors.

CERTIFICATES OFFERED

Hand-lettered certificates are offered free of charge, framed if desired, by WCHS to organizations for milestone anniversaries. Information: 663-8826. If readers know of such anniversaries coming up, please let us know.

NAN HODGES HONORED

Cobblestone Farm honored Nan Hodges April 30 at a Founder's Day Celebration for her years of devotion to the restoration of the 1844 Ticknor-Campbell house. She is soon to leave Ann Arbor.

ANTIQUE DOLL DISPLAY

Kempf House, 312 S. Division, will be open for tours 1-4 p.m. Sundays through May and also 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday, May 13, when Ann Arbor antique doll collectors will display their dolls. Admission is $1.

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS INVOLVE:
TRAIN RIDES, QUILTS, HARPSICHORDS, WINDMILLS, PICNICS, BARN DANCES

Chelsea Historical Society: Railroad excursion to Kalamazoo for shopping, wine tour, to be arranged for a Saturday in May. For more information, call 475-8410 evenings.

The Society will present a fashion show of old fashions from the collection of Gloria Mitchell, and supply refreshments at the Chelsea Methodist Home, Monday June 12.

Their main fund-raiser to help restore the depot is a quilt show, raffle and bake sale during the Chelsea Sidewalk Sale Days, July 28-29. They plan a display of old photos at the Chelsea Fair, August 22-26.

Dexter Society: Meets 8 p.m. first Thursday at museum, 3443 Inverness. Call museum, 426-2519, for visiting hours.

Manchester Society: A local man who builds harpsichords will set up and tell about one of his instruments, and his wife will play it at 7:30 p.m., Monday, May 15, at the Blacksmith Shop Museum, 324 E. Main. They are Keith and Mary Ann Hill. She is a doctoral student at U-M.

Annual potluck picnic Monday evening, June 19, at Sharon Mills with music by the new Manchester Community Band.

Next meeting September 18 when Dr. John C. Dann of U-M Clements Library will talk about *The Nagle Journal, A Diary of the Life of Jacob Nagle, Sailor, from the Year 1775 to 1841,* a recent publication he edited.

Milan Society: 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at Hack House, 775 County St., through summer.

Pittsfield Society: 7:30 p.m. first Wednesday, May through August at township hall, State and Ellsworth. No meeting in September.

Salem Society: Annual barn dance September 30 and a traveling meeting to the new state historical complex in Lansing on a Saturday to be announced. The April 27 potluck was a going-away party for founding member and mainstay Irene Lyke.

Saline Society: Wayne Clements, vice-president, who has restored an old wooden windmill once manufactured in Saline, will lead a program on windmills at 7 p.m., May 17 at the Saline Senior Center, 7605 N. Maple Road. He will also show slides from Windmill Gardens museum at Fremont, and three members who have recently installed metal windmills will tell about theirs.

Former old downtown businesses in Saline will be the topic at 7 p.m. June 21. The Society hopes to erect a monument, perhaps a gazebo, to Saline founder Orange Risdon.

Webster Society: 6:30 p.m. picnic dinner, Monday, June 12 at the home of Linda and Dennis Oberto, 7315 Jennings Road, Whitmore Lake, with each family bringing its own dinner.

Webster Fall Festival planned Saturday, September 23.

Ypsilanti Society: A representative from DuMouchelle Galleries in Detroit will appraise carryable antiques from 2-4 p.m. Sunday, June 11, at the Ladies Literary Club, 218 N. Washington St. Charge of $2 per item will benefit the museum.

The museum, 220 N. Huron, is exhibiting old time school memorabilia and books and welcomes school groups from third grade on up through adult education. To arrange visits, call 482-4990 mornings.

The annual appreciation luncheon for museum docents will be June 14.

CLASS WILL VISIT HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

Scott G. Kunst, historic landscape restorationist, will offer a course, "Site Visits to Historic Landscapes" June 27-August 17 at Easern Michigan University, meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings, open to interested persons.

Tuesday will be slide lectures; Thursday, guided field trips. Trips include Washtenaw County rural landscapes, Ann Arbor's Old West Side, Henry Ford's Fairlane, local cemeteries, Belle Isle, Greenfield Village and Michigan State University.

For more information, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Kunst, 536 Third St., Ann Arbor, MI 48103, or call 487-0407 (EMU), or 995-1486 (Kunst).

ON WRONG CORNER

The former DeFries Art Shop, above which the Lyra Male Chorus first met, was at the north*east* corner of Main and Liberty streets, not the northwest corner, as it mistakenly said in the April issue.

PARASOL AMONG GIFTS

Mrs. Gilbert Ross of Ann Arbor has given the Society a dainty black parasol, peacock feather fan and a pieced silk throw or coverlet of crazy quilt design.

Editor: Alice Ziegler, 663-8826
Address: 537 Riverview Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Keylining: Lawrence Ziegler
Mailing: Lucy Kooperman, 668-7174
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WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
6:30 p.m. Wednesday
May 17, 1989

Dixboro Church
Fellowship Hall

5221 Church Road
Dixboro, MI

Nancy H. Krohn
905 Robin Road
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